

## THE DEADLY BERG

## Later Story of Sinking of the Islander

## APPALLING DISASTER

## The Pathetic and Heroic Death of Captain Foote, the Last to Leave the Vessel, and the First to Leave an Over-Laden Raft That He Might Not Imperil the Lives of His Companions.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 19.—The steamer Queen has just arrived from the north bringing news of one of the most appalling marine disasters on the Pacific coast. The steamer Islander, sailing from Skagway on August 14, when nearing the southwest end of Bougainville island at 2 a. m. August 15, and running at full speed, struck a floating iceberg and in less than twenty minutes went to the bottom of a deep channel, carrying men, women and children to watery graves.

The Islander had 108 passengers and all of them were in bed when the ship struck. The shock was so severe that many were thrown from their berths and the wildest excitement prevailed. Word was soon passed that the vessel was doomed and a general scramble for the life boats ensued, many jumping overboard and attempting to swim to the shore, the distance being short. In the scramble to get into the boats many were hurled headlong into the chilly water which, according to the passengers arriving from the scene, seemed alive with human beings. Before all the passengers had left the vessel she gave a lunge and went down, bow first. It is known that sixty-seven lives were lost. It will be some time before their names can be definitely learned, as the pursuer lost his passenger list.

## HOW HEROES DIED.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 19.—A special to the Times from Victoria, B. C., says the steamer Queen left for Seattle at 9 o'clock, carrying a number of survivors of the wreck, and the Farrallon is expected soon. Pursuer Bishop is expected on the Farrallon with an additional list of the dead.

The death of Captain Foote was very pathetic. He remained on the bridge until the steamer was foundering. When the vessel commenced to sink it was seen that no earthly expedient could avail, and the captain is said to have jumped onto the life raft, which was already taxed for accommodation. Realizing that his weight would work havoc there, he exclaimed: "I see there are too many here, so good-bye boys," and swam away. He was shortly afterwards seen to sink.

Chief Engineer Brownlee had a miraculous escape. He was asleep and was awakened by Third Engineer Allen ringing his bell. He ran to the engine-room. There two firemen died like heroes soon after he arrived. They were ordered to close the "top wheel," and shut off the water, which was rushing from the forward part of the vessel. They tried to do so and were drowned.

## FATAL TARGET PRACTICE

## Explosion of a Seven Inch Shell With Deadly Effect

Junction City, Kas., Aug. 19.—While at target practice this morning on Fort Riley reservation, half a mile north of this city, a seven inch shell exploded as it was being placed in the breach of the third section gun of a siege battery of the Seventh artillery, commanded by Captain Van Dusen.

The casualties were: Henry C. Watson, killed instantly; John J. King, wounded fatally; Murray Sykes, wounded fatally; Charles Duncan, wounded fatally; Henry Lodgeon, wounded seriously; Dennis Mahoney, seriously; Lloyd, seriously; Buck, slightly; James Brady, slightly.

## DIED OF A MOSQUITO.

Havana, Aug. 19.—The second man who was bitten by infected mosquitoes that had been set apart for experiments of Dr. Caudas, the Brazilian expert, died of yellow fever today.

## PEACE REIGNS AGAIN

## The City Council and the Enterprise Have Buried the Hatchet

Peace reigns again between the Daily Enterprise and the city council and the war clubs have all been buried. The Enterprise has the contract for the city printing for another year, and it promises to be more voluminous than during the past year, wherefore that paper, after prayerful consideration of the subject, has concluded that it will reprint the now famous building ordinance under the new schedule at twenty-five cents per inch, or one half the previous contract price.

When the council met last evening in special session the mayor asked if anybody had anything to say. A. S. Mills of the Enterprise was present and from the incidents of the past few weeks it was presumed he had some thing to say. But he was modest and did not want to start things going till the gentlemen who held official seats

## THE TARIFF PROBLEM

## Representative Tawney Sees No Immediate Solution.

## A General Reduction Would be Disastrous and a Partial Reduction Impracticable—The Senate the Stumbling Block.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a leading republican member of the ways and means committee, while favoring in theory the reduction of the tariff on certain articles, doubts the immediate expediency of it. He says:

"Republican sentiment is generally in favor of a reduction of the tariff on articles of the classes mentioned in this country for the foreign trade and sold abroad at a price less than that demanded of the American consumer, but I have yet to see a practical suggestion as to the method of accomplishing this without involving a general revision of the tariff. This would certainly be disastrous. In the house we could pass a bill for a limited revision of the tariff on such articles as seemed proper without jeopardizing our present prosperity or disturbing the conditions upon which it rests. In the senate it would be different. If a bill carrying a reduction upon one article were passed by the house the senate would be sure to strike out all after the enactment clause and return to the house a bill covering every schedule and every item in every schedule in the existing law."

"Revision of the tariff along the lines of reducing duties has in every case been followed by more or less industrial depression, and in many instances by financial panic, while increase of tariff duties has always been followed by improved business conditions. I have been informed, though I have not investigated the statement, that certain classes of American goods are sold abroad at prices lower than in America. If this is true the tariff conditions which make it possible are unjust to the American consumer and should be corrected. The investigation should be conducted most carefully, intelligently and thoroughly. It will then devolve upon congress to determine how, if possible, it may correct such conditions without affecting industries outside of the class intended to be reached."

## A SHOWER OF STEEL.

## Three Men Dead and Four Dying from an Explosion.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 19.—An explosion of ten tons of molten metal in the blast furnace department of the National Steel company resulted in the death of three working men and the injury of eleven others, four probably fatally.

## WE WILL PROTECT CHINESE.

Those in Colombia Will Have the Services of Our Consul at Colon.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 19.—The American consul general here has announced publicly that the Chinese have a right to the protection of his consulate against the atrocities committed on them along the line of the railway by rebels.

## AN ARIZONA PARADISE

## Return of Gov. Murphy and Mr. Adams From Their Outing.

Governor Murphy and Hon. J. C. Adams returned yesterday morning from a fishing trip near Fort Apache. After an absence of two weeks from the city, four days were spent in fishing and hunting. The rest of the time was consumed on the road. They were accompanied from Prescott by Paul Murphy, the governor's son.

Contrary to expectation, the governor returned in much better shape than Mr. Adams, who presents the general appearance of a man who could get along without any recreation during the rest of his life, and would prefer the restfulness of the grave to the strenuousness of another outing.

Mr. Adams attributes his wearied condition to the governor's transportation arrangements. When they started from Holbrook the governor looked around for a buckboard whose rear seat would be just high enough so that a steamer trunk could be carried under it. The trunk fit snugly and Mr. Adams, without taking thought that the resiliency of the springs would be affected, elected to ride on that seat. In a day he figured out that he might as well be sitting on the trunk.

He had all the outing he needed by the time the expedition reached Snowflake, and began to talk about returning to Phoenix to look after the post office, the farm and the hotel. He was persuaded to go on and now he is glad he went. He agreed last night with the governor that the experience would grow on him and the memory of it would become more pleasant as his soreness disappears.

It was a delightful and romantic journey from the outset. From the moment they left Holbrook every hour brought more enjoyment, tattered, however, by weariness, but they never stopped to rest.

The first sleeping place was Snowflake, a place of 800 inhabitants, a Mormon community, which the governor said for enterprise and thrift should be accepted as a model by all Arizona communities. The irrigation question has been solved there without any noise or discussion. The people have gone ahead and constructed reservoirs and have plenty of water for their lands and their herds.

The next place was at Show Low,

which Henry Huning owns and where he lives in baronial style and entertains his friends like a prince. His cellars are filled with choice wines and his table is laden with all the contributions of not only the mountains, streams, vineyards, gardens and orchards adjacent, but of the whole world. Nothing is too good for Mr. Huning and his guests. At Show Low one of the greatest and grandest forests in the United States begins, a stretch of woods 200 miles long and 150 miles broad. The trees are like the whole forest itself, gigantic.

At this place also the ascent grows sharp and keeps on growing until the traveler reaches C. E. Cooley's place, 7,500 feet above sea level. Mr. Cooley, the governor says, is one of the most picturesque men in Arizona and the happiest. Like his former partner, Mr. Huning of Show Low, he is an Arizona baron. His ranch house is a model of neatness and the abode of comfort. He has led an arduous life, and is now rewarding himself with all the good things the world affords. He and his guests have for breakfast trout fresh from the stream. No hotel or restaurant in Arizona can so strongly tempt the appetite as do the viands which grace Mr. Cooley's table. His housekeepers are his two daughters, Apache on the maternal side, handsome and well educated. His ranch is the public domain, for he lives within the borders of the reservation. A delightful incident of his surroundings is a great spring of sparkling ice cold water.

Mr. Cooley was one of the most famous scouts in Arizona, and was the confidential adviser of General Crook. His life was a record of Apache warfare. He is perhaps richer than any other man who ever lived in Apache-land.

Leaving Cooley's ranch the governor and Mr. Adams traveled the rest of that day and all night, arriving at Fort Apache at 3 o'clock the next afternoon. The governor was drawn up by the portico. Captain Wheeler, the commander, who ordered the governor's salute of seventeen guns, Captain Wheeler, who as late as 1893 was a first lieutenant in the Fifth cavalry, is one of the most gallant gentlemen in the army. He took an active part in the war with pain, and after the war was made superintendent of the roads in Fort Rico.

He received his visitors in the most cordial manner. They were anxious to enter as soon as possible upon the sport which had brought them so far, and arrangements were made to start the next morning—a six days' absence from the post having been planned. Two days would be consumed in coming and going. Captain Wheeler detailed a corporal and two privates and a chief and four scouts to accompany them. The party was provided with cavalry horses and pack mules bearing, wall tents, cot, provisions and whatever else would soften the roughness of camp life. The scouts were Apaches with histories and customs of the Indians, has been immortalized in marble, for his face is engraved on General Crook's monument at Washington. All had followed, or rather preceded Crook in his campaign against Geronimo, and had never faltered in their loyalty to the whites.

The camp was twenty-five miles from the post. It was the first place the governor and Mr. Adams had found to rest. There were other good resting places, at Huning's, Cooley's and the post, but impatience to reach the goal, the trout streams, had made rest anywhere impossible. But now they were there. There was nothing to do but fish and rest. There was such fishing as there is perhaps nowhere else in the United States, and there is certainly nowhere else such rainbow trout. It seemed at first that the fishers could not hold enough. They could catch plenty. The party lived on trout, but even trout will pall upon the appetite. They sent back fish to the garzons by messengers whom Captain Wheeler had sent out with telegrams for the governor.

The end of the fourth day came and it was with regret that the party broke camp to return. It is true the interest in fishing had begun to wane, but the beauty and grandeur of that wildest region in Arizona had grown day by day. The governor and Mr. Adams brought back this impression, that the man who lives in town or valley, though amid the most luxurious surroundings, lives in squalid and pitiable poverty in comparison with the baron of Snowflake, the duke of Cooley's ranch and those mountain princes to whom the trout and glories of the country beyond are accessible, that country where the Black and White rivers head and put their heads together and plan the construction of Salt river—that country still further beyond where immense lakes of unknown depth but marvelous beauty lie on top of the mountains, 10,000 feet above the sea. Heaven is nearer there than in Phoenix.

## BASE BALL FIELD

## Where Games Were Won and Lost Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
Baltimore—Baltimore 4, Detroit 3.  
(Washington—Washington 5, Chicago 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
Boston—Boston 11, New York 6.  
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2, Chicago 0.  
Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 5.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

Pottstown, Pa., Aug. 19.—Fully 1,000 delegates and visitors assembled at Ringing Rocks park today for the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Sunday School assembly, which will be in session during the next four days. The reports of the various committees show gratifying gains in the progress of Sunday school work throughout the state. Some of the noted lecturers and instructors present are the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Rev. Charles A. Oliver, Mrs. J. F. Montgomery, Dr. J. C. D. Hanna and Rev. W. S. Gottshall.

## FEDERAL PATRONAGE

## Senator McLaurin Will Not Attempt to Control It.

## The Appointments in South Carolina. Why Tillman and His Followers Appeal to Prejudice—Inroads of Commercial Democracy.

Washington, Aug. 19.—It is pretty well understood in administration circles that for political and personal reasons Senator McLaurin will make no attempt to control the federal patronage in South Carolina, although any recommendation he might make would be almost sure to be favorably acted upon. The appointments of several demagogues led to the belief that Senator McLaurin would under take the general distribution of important offices in his state. Mr. McLaurin, it is said, does not propose to do anything of the kind. The appointments made at his request were positions in which he had a personal interest, just as is the case with a number of democratic senators. Senator Daniel of Virginia, for instance, is keeping a democracy in the postoffice at Lynchburg for personal reasons to himself, and President McKinley has acquiesced in Senator Daniel's request.

The Tillman democrats in South Carolina accuse Senator McLaurin of republicanism and boast that he has the entire federal patronage in his hands. If this is so Mr. McLaurin does not propose to dispose of it, and only in a few instances will he have anything to do with the patronage. It is understood that E. A. Webster, the old time republican leader in the state, will probably be appointed collector of internal revenue to succeed himself, and that Lawson Melton, the present marshal of the state, will receive a reappointment. Both of these men are old time republicans and for a while were worried about their positions. To put new men in the places of Webster and Melton might be evidence of the truthfulness of the charges made by Senator Tillman and others and so Senator McLaurin is not proposing to make good charges that he vehemently declares to be unfounded and unfair.

Senator Tillman and his followers are now intimating their belief that Senator McLaurin will never make the race for senator next year within the rules of the democratic party. These rules provide for primary elections by a direct vote of the people and the legislature is morally bound to elect the man who receives a majority of the votes cast in the primaries. The inference is thrown out that Senator McLaurin will ultimately declare his belief that he will not be able to get fair play in the primaries and will bolt the rules laid down by the democratic executive committee, which, the McLaurin partisans charge, is biased entirely by Senator Tillman. If he enters the primaries Senator McLaurin will pledge himself to abide the result. If he decides to go into the primaries and continues in the race for senator the outcome would be the proving in the field of independent democratic tickets for the legislature in every county in the state and a bitter fight to the finish to determine who would come to the senate.

Unless sentiment changes a great deal in the next year, however, Senator McLaurin will probably not permit his enemies to force him out of the primaries. While sentiment in the state is represented as rapidly changing, the probabilities are that Senator McLaurin would command greater strength under cover of party rules and party discipline than if he broke away and attempted to take with him thousands of democrats now in sympathy with him. Pressure would cause many of these democrats to desert Mr. McLaurin if he ran outside of the primaries, although he would gain thousands of votes from the republican ranks. The republican vote, owing to the constitutional disqualifications, cannot be made large. Probably not over 5,000 negroes could register and succeed in getting their votes through in the general election for members of the legislature.

When Senator Tillman and his followers were disfranchising the negro in the constitutional convention in 1895 they stated that they were doing so that the white men of the state might someday be able to divide without having to appeal to the negro. They boasted that when they got through the negro would be so thoroughly out of it that if the white voters fell out politically and put several tickets in the field the election of a white man's ticket would be a certain thing. The Tillman democrats then felt the possibility. It is said, and now dread the realization. That is why they have begun so early to appeal to the prejudices of the democrats. It is said. The commercial democracy of Senator McLaurin has been making such inroads in the party that it is thought best to draw the lines now—at least a year before the primaries at which a senator is chosen.

## HOWARD FOUND GUILTY

The Charge of Wife Beating Proved. Other Police Court News.

W. H. Howard was yesterday found guilty of wife beating in the recorder's court and sentence will be pronounced this morning at 10 o'clock.

The accused was arraigned at 11:30 o'clock and pleaded not guilty. Trial was set for 4 o'clock, and at that hour the court room was filled with witnesses and interested spectators. The prosecution was conducted by the city attorney, the defendant not wishing the services of a lawyer. He admitted that he had had trouble with his wife, but denied striking her. In fact, he admitted that when they came together he simply pushed her away, or tried to, and she fell down. This made it

## THE TRUST ON TOP

## Slowly But Surely Resuming Operations

## CASE OF WOOD SAWING

## The Corporation Planning an Attack on the Four Great Strongholds of the Strikers, Who Still Express Confidence and Say the Operations of the Trust Amount Only to a Coal-Burning Bluff.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—The United States Steel corporation made a series of gains today in the restoration of properties crippled by the strike of the Amalgamated association and its sympathizers. The steel mills at Monaca, after a long period of inactivity, were partly put in motion by the strike breakers gathered in some of the southern states. Two more mills in the Painter plant were also started up, and another large mill at the Clark property was operated for the first time.

There was some disorder in the streets of Monaca during the day, but the local police never lost control of the demonstrative crowds, and there was no serious trouble. The reopening of the Monaca mill is believed to be the first of a series of aggressive moves on the part of the steel corporation. Preparations are known to be in progress for reopening the Star tin mills in this city, and for increasing the force at the Lindsay and McCutcheon mills, and it is thought to be only a matter of time before the strongholds of the strikers, like New Castle, McKeesport, Belleair and Mingo Junction will be invaded.

The strikers deny that any real progress has been made at either Monaca or Painter, and say they are not frightened by the burning of a lot of coal and the mere operation of machinery. They say that skilled men cannot be secured outside of their ranks, and that none of their men are deserting, despite claims to the contrary.

## INDEFINITELY CLOSED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 19.—The Illinois Steel company today posted a notice at the Bay View plant reading as follows: "Owing to the deliberate action of the Amalgamated association in violating their contract, these mills will be closed indefinitely. Employees are invited to call at the office and receive the wages due them."

## A RETURNING HERO.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—Assistant Secretary Tighe of the Amalgamated association, who succeeded in winning the Joliet and Bay View members of the organization over to the strike after they had voted to work on, returned here today. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by his associates. He declined to talk until he makes his report to President Shaffer.

## THE AFFAIR ON THE COAST.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—The labor leaders of the big strike are confident of victory. The labor council is sending out thousands of circulars to unions in various cities of the west, urging the placing of a boycott on goods furnished by local wholesalers connected with the Employers' association.

## A GATHERING FLEET.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Another big coal steamer came into the harbor this morning. The Martawan brought 5,000 tons of coal from Tacoma and joined the other idle vessels in the bay. An attempt to discharge the cargo will be made within a few days.

## A PREJUDICED JUDGE

Schley's Attorneys Attack the Record of Howison.

Washington, Aug. 19.—During their conference with Acting Secretary Hackett today, Messrs. Reynold and Wilson advised him that a communication would be sent him this afternoon relative to certain statements reported to have been made by Rear Admiral Howison, a member of the court of inquiry, in regard to the Schley-Sampson controversy.

The letter to Secretary Hackett will enclose copies of an interview purporting to have come from Admiral Howison, stating among other things that the battle of Santiago was won by Sampson; that the latter's presence was unnecessary at the fight, and that Admiral Schley deserved no credit for the victory.

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